

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

J. MOTT SMITH,
Director of the Government Press.

HONOLULU:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1868.

BY AUTHORITY.



It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint James W. Austin Esq., to be the Second Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, vice Hon. Robert G. Davis, resigned.

Notice is hereby given, that Dr. David J. Lee has this day been appointed Medical Officer to the Board of Health.

Office of the Board of Health, July 21, 1868.

Notice is hereby given, that Thos. Brown, Registrar of Conveyances, has this day been appointed Keeper of the Public Stamp, under the Act of the Legislature, approved May 13, 1868.

The Hon. Col. D. Kalakaua, is appointed Acting Governor of Oahu, during his temporary absence.

Under the provisions of the Act approved June 23d, 1868, I have this day appointed David Dayton to be Deputy Marshal.

Notice is hereby given, that His Excellency E. M. McCook has resumed his duties as Minister Resident of the United States in this Kingdom.

It has pleased His Majesty the King to commission His Excellency C. de Varigny as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Europe.

During the temporary absence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Attorney General will attend to the duties of the Foreign Department.

In pursuance of the Act of the Legislature, approved June 22, 1868, the following gentlemen have been appointed Inspectors of Stations for the several districts named.

Honolulu	J. O. Dominis
Ewa and Waianae	J. W. Makalea
Waialua	W. C. Lane
Koolapaokalani	G. H. Hanaoka
Koolaula	L. Severance
Molokai	R. W. Meyer
MAUI.	
Lahaina	E. Jones
Waikaloa	Parker Makee
Hanalei	I. H. Hachibiki
Makawao	G. Miner
KAUAI.	
Lihue	D. McBryde
Koloa	
Waimea	
North and South Kaula	J. P. Parker

All Communications previously given are void from this day.

Home Office, July 28, 1868.

List of Tax Assessors for 1868.

Honolulu	S. N. Castle
Ewa	S. W. Mabelona
Waialua	J. W. Kawehunahala
Koolaula	J. Amala
Koolapaokalani	J. L. Nall
MAUI.	
Lahaina	D. Kabanallo
Waikaloa	Thos. C. Feryth
Makawao	Thos. W. Everett
Hana	C. K. Kahani
Molokai and Lanai	A. A. Nakahi
HAWAII.	
Puna	F. S. Lyman
Kaua	J. W. Kumahoe
South Kona	C. C. Haley
North Kona	C. F. Hart
South Kaula	J. K. Kamauna
North Kaula	C. K. Kapa
Hanalei	Akono Akau
KAUAI.	
Hanalei	H. J. Wana
Anahulu	G. N. Wilcox
Lihue	G. S. Kaine
Koloa	G. W. Littlejohn
Waimea	D. Kabanalo
Niihau	J. H. Kaika

By order of the Minister of Finance.

The Sanitary Committee of the Assembly fully impressed with the importance of the work committed to the care of the Board, not only commended its action, by segregating the lepers to prevent the further spread of leprosy among the people, but advised and recommended a large appropriation, so that the sanitary and curative measures deemed advisable for the welfare of the people, might be successfully put into operation. To them it seemed that a more extended gratuitous distribution of medicines, and the employment of competent medical men and agents to dispense the same, and the appointment of physicians to pass through the districts at stated periods, would be a beneficial and advisable plan.

The locating of medicines at various places for gratuitous distribution has been practiced with excellent results for some years past, and wherever suitable agents could be found, or persons have offered to take this benevolent task upon themselves, the Board has supplied them with the simpler drugs. It has been suggested that branch hospitals should be located on the various islands of the group, but this scheme, which involves large outlay and at present can hardly be undertaken, is a measure rendered unnecessary so long as the Queen's Hospital remains unfilled to its working capacity. The local dispensary however, may be kept up, and their usefulness will be much increased by the occasional visit of a travelling physician, under control of the Board. Such an officer, by stated visits to these various localities, could not only see and prescribe for the most serious cases of sickness, but also give such information and direction regarding the dispensing of the medicines, as will materially assist those who have them in charge.

The timely and urgent advice of a physician in recommending a removal to the hospital at Honolulu, where he may find on the other islands persons suffering under protracted complaints, must tend to extend the benefits of that institution and assist the efforts undertaken by the trustees to make it popular with all the Hawaiians. The present design of the Board, to supplement their work by practicing physicians, whose attention and services shall be given to the Hawaiian people, must meet with public approbation and result in great good.

We notice that Dr. Lee has been engaged by the Board, and will enter upon his labors immediately. The field for usefulness and beneficial service is ample, and if faithfully worked, will, we think, prove that the Board have taken a step in the right direction.

Hawaiian Civilization.

California has just given the world another proof of her resources and vigor, but this time, mines and farming, railroads and bulk-heads, are for the nonce forgotten, and the youthful State bids boldly for a high rank in periodical literature, and it must be conceded with very fair pretensions, judging from the specimen now before us. *The Overland Monthly*, is a neat octavo of 104 pages, clearly printed, and got up much in the style of *The Atlantic*. The calibre of the articles shows most conclusively that in spite of the whirl of business and the chase for wealth for which the Golden State is so pre-eminent, she can boast of writers of a high order of talent. Some of the articles in the present issue—the "solid" pages of Eastern and European Monthlys, while the lighter reading is lively, terse, and—just such a thing can be in these days—original in style.

But we took up our pen to refer particularly to one article in the *Overland*, about which we have a right to speak—that entitled "Hawaiian Civilization." When a writer sits down to pen a story or a descriptive sketch for publication to the world, he depends upon his imagination to embellish and render attractive the work of his brain; but when one undertakes to describe the life and condition, past and present, of a nation, something more than imagination, or vague reports of what "they say"—sailor's yarns and Manchurian tales—is necessary in order to state the truth and expose the implication of being a liar of a whole people. The article in question, while containing some grains of truth in a bushel of chaff—untruths and amplifications of unfavorable facts—is on the whole, a special plea against the Hawaiian people, and is evidently the production of a biased mind.

The writer's first sentence states as a fact that which is well known to be untrue: "The people of the Hawaiian Islands used to eat each other, and stirring from this assumption of fact, he proceeds to give the reins to his imagination, as he himself confesses, and paints a horrid picture of the former life and character of the Hawaiian people. Nothing is too vile, degraded or cruel to be attributed to them. Some refinements of savage barbarity which were once practiced in cannibal Fejee, are laid out on the writer apparently falling into the error that all the inhabitants of the Pacific Islands, from Hawaii to New Zealand, were alike in their habits and customs. "They were," says he, "a nation having once but brutal ideas," and then he goes on to say that it is not strange that in his language is no expression or elasticity. His qualifications, to speak advantage on the latter point, may be estimated from the fact that, aside from the above notoriously incorrect statement, he repeatedly speaks of the "Kauai language," when referring to the Hawaiian—an expression which literally signifies "the language of men."

That the Hawaiian people at the time of Cook, and previously, were thorough

barbarians, is unquestionable, but that, taking into consideration all the different circumstances of climate, position and race, they were any worse savages than the ancient Britons, may fairly be doubted. And, if they were further questioned, whether, in less than fifty years after the introduction of Christianity among the semi-civilized hordes of Europe, the masses had made such decided advances in a knowledge of the true religion and in civilization and enlightenment, as the Hawaiians have undoubtedly done in the same period of time.

As to the charge of cannibalism, it is perhaps sufficient to say that there has never been found one word of tradition or a single allusion in any of the ancient myths, or historical songs, of the existence, at any period, of this practice among the Hawaiians. When questioned by Cook and other early voyagers upon this subject, they promptly denied that it had ever been known among them, and with expressions of undisguised horror at the bare idea. The epithet of "cannibal," appears to be a sweet morsel to roll under the tongues of some California writers when applied to us of Hawaii.

In the opening article of the *Overland*, entitled "A Breeze from the Woods," a very readable sketch of a trip to the sea-side, the writer lets his imagination take wings in the following style, while looking over the ocean in our direction: "The palms lift up their 'fronded' heads just over there, and the coconut drops down as from an opening heaven—more is the shame that those frowly, low-browed cannibals are not content therewith, but to affect the rib of a white man, and that too in a tropical climate!" This is certainly a very reckless style of writing. True, it can do us no harm with the many who know us and our history, but there are many more in other countries who will readily believe these "old wives' tales."

But we have not space to devote to a lengthy review of "Hawaiian Civilization." After industriously abusing the King, the government, the people and the missionaries, in all of whose coats the writer picks some grievous holes after having "damned with faint praise," he winds up his singular melange of distorted facts by denouncing the proposed reciprocity treaty as being likely to result to our exclusive benefit and to the loss of revenue of the States, and advocating annexation as the only measure that can bring us prosperity and "insure a tendency to a complete civilization of the native people!" A very Daniel come to judgment! The arguments that are brought forward in favor of annexation are singularly put, to say the least, and with very little regard for *our amour propre*, but however, undignifiedly displaying an extreme disposition of selfishness, with a corresponding disregard of the rights of others.

On the whole, but one conclusion can be arrived at on the perusal of the article under review—it is the production of an extremely biased mind.

Foreign Relations of Japan.

These were from the beginning forced and unwelcome to the rulers of that country. To the merchants and tradespeople in all the open ports, they have generally been sources of profit. To the laborers, but a small advantage has accrued, considering the higher prices of food since foreign commerce has been opened up with Japan. To the agriculturists, foreign intercourse has been no benefit. True, vastly more silk and tea are raised than formerly, but the producers of these articles justly complain, that though the prices are more than double the commercial rates prevailing ten years since, yet they receive no higher price for what is raised, and its production costs them much more. Speculators in specific articles have generally benefited by commerce. But the class who have received most profit from the opening up of Japan, even in the restricted manner of to-day, are the class most averse to a more liberal intercourse. Even though they have by a system of tolls on internal carriage, and export duties on articles shipped, besides specific taxes thereon, and numerous other ways of extortion, made commerce a source of immense revenue, yet they have, from their selfish standpoint, good grounds to wish the "Toku" had never come, and that, if possible, they could all be driven out of the country. They are jealous of the increasing influence of modern ideas of government upon the people at large. They look upon every advance of foreign trade in their country with the suspicion of a feudal lord of the thirteenth century would have held the advances of friendship and comity shown his feud and serfs by a neighboring prince. Besides, they, perhaps justly, assert that foreign intercourse in their ports has been the cause of far more outlay for defensive and aggressive weapons of war, than they have received from peaceful commerce. If the income of the Toku-gawa family has been greatly increased, (for they are the only Daimios, including the Tycoon, who have benefited by foreign commerce bringing its treasures to their ports), their outlay has been immense: twenty vessels of war, with innumerable quantities of small arms and ammunition, besides five large and costly stone forts at Kanagawa and Yokohama; millions spent for fortifications and docks; forts and custom-houses in other ports than those named; with immense sums paid in the way of damages done foreigners, all these sums, it is more than probable, do far exceed the receipts from foreign commerce. I am giving my readers the Japanese Government view of the case. Now, as to the bill, all the variation and trouble of a new bureau of government, which these foreign relations have brought about; the disturbance of the old relations of society; the light pouring in upon the minds of thinking Japanese as to the natural rights of all men in life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as well as the attainment of property, with the rightful claim that Government shall protect it, and them, in its possession and use. That Government, too, is not ignorant of the tendency of European civilization to overthrow and destroy all other inferior forms. It has seen what it has done in America, where it met with barbarians; what it has done, and is doing, in India, where it met the very highest

type of Asiatic civilization and refinement; what, too, in China, where it is actually melting away that Empire as wax melts before the consuming flame! This, the rulers of Japan, whether of the former Tycoon's party, or that of the newly established Emperor, plainly see. They judge, perhaps rightly, that Japan must inevitably share the same fate for having opened her ports to foreign intercourse. The ruling powers there either do not, or will not, see the remedy for the evils of such relations, nor how to reap the great advantage of them, as Japan might indeed do, were not "her Prince children!"

During the long months that we watched the progress of the revolution, throwing down one power, and establishing an older one, there came to the heart of the Christian philanthropist an occasional gleam of hope that the Mito Government saw the right path, and were about to step in it, and perhaps continue there. But how evanescent such hope, when we reflected who were the councillors and advisers of this struggling Government, so far as it received any advice from foreign Ambassadors. Not a statesman there among them; not a philanthropist; not one who can comprehend the cause or end of the most remarkable revolution of the age. No, not one among the foreign Ambassadors, who so far as the confidence of either the falling or rising Government, as to give a valuable suggestion of national policy—if, indeed, any of them were capable of doing such a statesmanlike thing! It is a contradiction of facts, to harp upon the saying that they had received instructions from their home Governments to remain neutral, and even if they offered advice, the Japanese would not receive it. They were all ready enough to "meddle" when meddling would undermine their neighbor's interest, and advance schemes they had on hand, but a determined stand taken in national policy, for the good of the Japanese, was a thing not to be thought of! Pardon this digression: I was only regretting "what might have been," if the foreign representatives in Japan had not been children as well as her own Prince.

The foreign policy is as ruinous to the best interests of all classes of people in that land as is their own internal government, because both are based upon what are considered the present interests of the ruling class. The Tycoon permitted no ports to be opened to foreign commerce out of his own territories. The consequence was, he had more expense to incur than profit, in supplying the necessary conveniences and protection for commerce, besides all the jealousy of opposing Daimios, who were prevented from sharing the supposed profits of foreign traffic. We see but little hope of there being any improvement in the administration of either department of the Japanese Government. From henceforth the relations of internal affairs and foreign intercourse must be much closer than ever; indeed, the permanency of the former depends upon the right management of the latter.

All of a sudden, the Japanese have become a migratory people. By the hundreds and thousands they are fleeing from one port to another, to escape the consequences of an impending war. The retainers of the Toku-gawa family fled, by sea principally, from Yedo and its vicinity, to their own provinces north and south of that capital; and the retainers of Satsuma, Chosa, and Tosa, came from all quarters to Yedo, in war steamers, in chartered vessels, and in their own junkies. Thus, the masses are becoming accustomed to ocean travel: what is to hinder their going away from "the land of the rising sun," if they fail to find peace and safety in it? It is not a new thing for several wealthy Japanese to charter a vessel in the harbor of Yokohama, at the cost of several thousands of dollars, to take them and their goods, families and friends to a distant sea-coast town, and on their arrival, finding it as unsettled as the locality they left, to pay the same sum for the same vessel to bring them back to their former home. The Japanese are becoming wanderers. The country, too, is becoming more and more unsettled from its centre to its coast. The poor are becoming poorer, and the rich more and more oppressed by the ruling class: what is to hinder, we again ask, a mighty exodus from taking place there suddenly? It is surely coming, for the mercantile class are beginning to feel that it matters little to them which party governs—they are oppressed by both—and the agriculturists are fully aware that their last stock of paddy is liable to be plundered by either army, while they are left to beg or starve. Hence it was that before the *Seio* left, there were 600 applicants surrounding the writer, on the street of "Curio-town," clamoring to get passes to go to Hawaii, and had not the new Government prevented it, there might have been a thousand laborers brought as readily as one. There are thousands now anxious to come.

"And why did they prevent it?" my readers ask. I answer, knowingly, simply because the Foreign Ministers, (I will except the French, not knowing what stand he took, but all the rest), intimidated and suggested to the Governors of Yokohama that there were undeveloped resources sufficient to keep all the laboring population in Japan employed at home; that there was no necessity to permit them to go to the Hawaiian Islands, that far-off, unknown country. This, and like twaddle, was a specimen of their neutrality (!) in the affairs of Japan, as well as a token of their statesmanship in directing that troubled nation.

There are undeveloped resources in Japan which might employ all her people, but there is neither knowledge how, nor willingness to attempt their development at present. And this the Grand-dames of Ambassadors must certainly see; but they are all anxious to have a *cup of tea* at the expense of Japan, and being a *very select society*, they are watching that tea kettle boil, and just when it is at the point to boil over, they will get a sniff of its fragrance, they clap on the lid! They had better remember the *pot* is hot, and that "the tempest within" may break it, and they lose their labor and tea, besides getting their fingers burned. They had better let this "unknown" young daimio, Hawaii, attend to the preparation of it, seeing she can *super it to their liking*, and add the richest cream besides. The Japanese would see the point of my homely parable, if it were only translated, if my readers do not.

But to be more serious. The offer of Hawaii to receive a portion of the present Asiatic population of Japan, was hailed as a god-send by the Tycoon's Government, and would be (as it is) by all thinking, intelligent Japanese. The present Governors of Kanagawa said: "Give us the guarantee of another Government that Hawaii will keep

her part of the contract with these people, and you may have all you want." It was one of the old fogie Meadames who instructed the local Government to demand such an unheard-of guarantee. Let Hawaii urge her own treaty relations with Japan, and her position as neighbor, her necessity of friendly intercourse, and her lack of conflicting interests will make them firm friends and allies, and inaugurate an international policy which will better both nations. D. J. L.

Pulu.

A few hours before the sailing of the steamer *Montana* last Wednesday, fire was discovered to have broken out among some bales of pulu, which were stowed in the fore hold of the ship. The pulu, of which there were two hundred and sixty-two bales to be shipped, was being put on board, when the hands stopped work for breakfast, at which time though the hatch was up, there was no signs of fire, but on "turning to" again, smoke was seen rising from the hatch, and found to proceed from three bales which were on the upper tier of the cargo. The danger was soon overcome, without damage beyond a few pounds of pulu, burnt in the bales where the fire originated.

Although very certain, that no fire remained after the three bales had been put off the ship, yet the uncertainty as to how the fire originated, and the feeling of insecurity with keeping on board any cargo, in which fire had been discovered, with the unpleasant apprehension which must be excited among the many passengers engaged for the voyage, by the ship leaving so shortly after the accident with any pulu still remaining on board, determined Capt. Connor to put ashore, what was already stowed down, and leave the whole shipment behind. By the order of the American Consul, Capt. Meek, Robinson and D. Foster, were requested to survey the cargo, and to report the damage done, and also their opinion on the cause of the fire and the advisability of the steamer proceeding to sea, with any pulu on board. Without being able satisfactorily to themselves, to account for the origin of the fire, but naming the only two probable means, that of a spark from without, or heat from within, they sustained Capt. Connor's opinion, that under the circumstances, the refusal to take any pulu, on the present voyage was justifiable and proper. Had the ship a day or two longer, before proceeding to sea, so that the pulu could be watched, and everybody could have been made certain, that no possible danger existed, they would have advised the shipment as perfectly safe.

The shippers, although damaged by the disappointment, acquiesced in the decision as correct, and find no fault, that for the sake of the passengers and that of the Captain not to assume responsibility for possible accident, their pulu must remain over for future transportation.

The accident has given rise to some discussion as to the liability of baled pulu, to ignite from its own heat. There is no end to the possibilities which may happen, if we give our fancy scope when searching for causes. We may find spontaneous combustion, a plausible reason, if other causes are not apparent, not only for the burning of a bale of dry pulu, but the body of a cooper. That the pulu on board the *Montana* did not ignite from itself, we infer from the fact that the burlaps were burned, as if the fire originated from without instead of within, only a very little of the pulu was burned, whereas if it had ignited from internal heat the whole mass would have been in combustion and the burlaps burned in many places.

The pulu was in a dry and good commercial condition. An examination of other bales, showed no heat existed in them. The pulu has been returned to the storehouse, and no further fire has shown itself in it, and nobody for the accident on the steamer would have conjectured that it was liable to spontaneous combustion, no more than so many piles of dry lumber.

Very moist pulu, has many times made the voyage to San Francisco without exciting alarm from heating, many thousand pounds of it in a wet condition, have been stored in a packing house, and remained for days, without overheating; in all its manipulation on these islands these fifteen years past, and transportation across the ocean, it has not suggested to those engaged in the business, that it is liable to spontaneous combustion, neither do we believe it is so liable, under hardly any circumstances. It would fairly to the past experience of years, to give it now from a single accident, this dangerous quality. That it is combustible and easily set on fire is very true, but as it is shipped, well baled and covered with burlap, is not so dangerous as many goods that get along under ordinary insurance rates, and have not excited the fears of either shippers or owners.

The accident may have happened from a stray spark from some smoker, or stack pipe. The bales lay at the leeward side of the wharf, and from being some hours there in the sun, were dry and sun heated, and the probability that the fire was communicated from without, is much more convincing than that it originated in the pulu itself.

EARTHQUAKE WAVES ON THE PACIFIC.—The *Bulletin* records the transmission of the earthquake wave of April 25 to the Coast as having taken place in five hours. This would give a speed of 45 miles to the hour. The height of the wave at Kau has been variously estimated at from 35 to 40 feet.

An earthquake wave, which followed the recent eruption in the Sandwich Islands, was transmitted to this Coast and recorded on the Government self-registering tide gauges at San Diego, San Francisco and Astoria, in about five hours. On the 25th of December, 1854, a similar wave was transmitted from the coast of Japan to the Golden Gate in 12 hours and 38 minutes. It will be recalled that this earthquake wave caused the wreck of the Russian frigate *Diana*, in the port of Simoda, and great loss of life.

These facts, which are derived from the best authority, convey a very impressive idea of the tremendous power required to disturb the whole body of an ocean, for a distance of 2,000 to 5,000 miles, by a movement distinct from its ordinary tidal swing. It will be seen that the revolution of the great tidal wave at Hawaii reached this coast, distant over 2,000 miles in five hours, and was observed along a stretch of shore over thirteen geographical degrees in length.

HENRY MAY, GROCER, Provision Dealer, AND—ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMAN,

DEGS RESPECTFULLY to inform the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands, that he has opened the

Stone Store on Fort Street,

WITH A LARGE AND

Varied Assortment of Groceries,

and hopes by strict personal attention to all orders, and by conducting the business on principles that will secure and serve the public, to meet with a liberal portion of their support.

The following comprise the list of Goods in Stock:

English Hams,

Westphalia Hams, California Hams, California Bacon, California Cheese, Clear Family Pork, Pickled Salmon, Fresh Lard in tins, Fresh Lobsters.

Preserved Meats,

Roast Beef, in 2 lb tins, Roast Mutton, in 2 lb tins, Beefsteak in 2 lb tins, Turkey, in 2 lb tins, Chicken, in 2 lb tins, Sausage, in 2 lb tins, Ox Tail Soup, do, Veg. Soup, do.

McMurray's Oysters,

Spiced Oysters, 2 lb tins, Oysters, in 1 lb tins, Handlen & Baker's Oysters, 1 lb tin, Lewis' Salmon, 2 lb tins, Columbia River do, 1 lb tin, Fresh Quahogs, Fresh Clams.

Assorted English Pie Fruits,

English Pickles, assorted, Boston Pickles, 1 gal. jars, Boston Pickles, half-gal. jars, Cals. Pickles, do, Sardines, 2 tins, Sardines, 1 tin.

English Jams,

Assorted, in 1 and 2 lb tins, Fresh Apples, 2 lb tins, Fresh Peaches, do, Fresh Egg Plums, do, Green Peas, do, Fresh Green Peas, French Pates, Mushrooms, and Asparagus.

Crushed Sugar, half barrels,

No. 1 Brown Sugar, No. 2 brown sugar, Golden Gate Flour, qr. sacks, Fresh Wheat Meal, Fresh Corn Meal.

Fresh Wine Crackers,

In tins, Fresh Wafer Crackers in tins, Fresh Pies in tins, Fresh Water Crackers, in tins, Fresh Jenny Lind Cakes, in tins, NEW YORK WATER CRACKERS, Fresh Split Peas, Fresh Tapioca, Fresh Arrowroot, Fresh Pearl Barley, Fresh Manna, Fresh Caraway Seed, Fresh Canary Seed, Fresh Rape Seed.

No. 1 Hawaiian Rice,

Fresh Corn Starch, Fresh Macaroni, Fresh Vermicelli, Fresh Dried Apples, Fresh Island Syrup, Card Matches, Candles.

Cigars and Tobacco,

Bath Bricks, English Starch, Indigo Blue, Stine Blue, Money in 2 lb. tins, California Hops.

Kerosene Oil, Downer's,

Vine Table Salt in glass jars, Fine Table Salt in boxes, Lea & Perrin's Sauce, pints & half pints, Chutney Sauce, East India Chutney, East India Curry, Tomato Catsup, Mrs. Morris' Catsup.

French Capers,

English Mustard in glass, California Mustard in glass, California Pepper in glass, Fresh Ground Pepper, Pepper Sauce, Cayenne Pepper, White Wine Vinegar, Malo Vinegar.

Assorted English Herbs,

Assorted Spices, Burnett's Extracts, Salad Oil, Preston's Chocolate, Gelatine, Cox's, Malagouty Paste, Curry Paste, Salsaparilla in glass, Salsaparilla in 10 lb. jars, Carb. Soda, in glass, Carb. Soda, in 10 lb. jars, Cream Tartar in glass, Preston & Merrill's Yeast Powder.

Fine Currants in 10 lb. jars,

LEMON RAISINS, Lemon Peel, Orange Peel, Citron Peel, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Ground Cassia, Ground Cloves, Ground Allspice, Ground Ginger.

FRESH ISLAND BUTTER!

CALIFORNIA OATS, extra quality, CALIFORNIA BARLEY, CALIFORNIA BEAN, CRACKED CORN, WHOLE CORN.

New Cala. Potatoes,

New California Onions, COFFEE, Roasted on the latest improved principle.

TEAS,

H. M., having paid special attention to this department, would suggest a trial of his MIXED TEAS.

The choicest growth of China and Japan, producing a combination of strength, flavor and richness, that no unmixing quality can compare with.

PACKET LINES.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S San Francisco and Honolulu Line.

The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamships

IDAHO,

—OR—

MONTANA,

F. CONNOR, Commander.

Will run between Honolulu and San Francisco by the following

Time Table:

DEPARTURE FROM	ARRIVAL AT
Honolulu	May 9 San Francisco
San Francisco	May 20 Honolulu
Honolulu	June 10 San Francisco
San Francisco	June 20 Honolulu
Honolulu	July 10 San Francisco
San Francisco	July 20 Honolulu
Honolulu	Aug 10 San Francisco
San Francisco	Aug 20 Honolulu

Through freight to Portland and Victoria will be taken at reasonable rates, and

Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer.

Insurance guaranteed at lower rates than by sailing vessels. Particular care taken of shipments of Fruit. All orders for Goods to be purchased in San Francisco, will be received and filled by return of Steamer. H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

Shipments from Europe and the United States intended for these Islands, will be received by the Company in San Francisco, if consigned to them, and be forwarded by their Steamers to Honolulu, FREE OF CHARGE, except actual outlay.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

For Portland, Oregon.

THE FINE CLIPPER SARK

CLARA R. SUTIL,

N. C. BROOKS, Master.

Will have immediate dispatch for the above port.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to

WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

For San Francisco.

The following First-Class Vessels will run regularly in the Honolulu Line:

D. C. MURRAY,

CAMBRIDGE, CELESTIA.

For Freight or Passage, having Superior Accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, apply to

WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

THE STEAMER



KILAUEA,

Will run during the present quarter as follows

LEAVING HONOLULU